

THE DEPARTMENT WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of Government Bureaus.

INTEREST IN COTTON-PICKING MACHINES

No Gathering of the Crop by Monkeys This Year—Popular Patent Office Employees—Longest Decision on Record Just Rendered.

In the "Patent Record" this week there is printed the longest decision ever made in a patent case. It covers twenty-nine full pages of the "Record" and it is set in small type. The decision is in the case of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, vs. the Cambridge Iron Company. The majority decision is by Mr. Justice Brown and the dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice White. The Carnegie corporation won. The suit had been pending for several years and it was only fought. Hon. Thomas B. Reed was of counsel for the plaintiff. The contest was over patent No. 404,414, issued June 4, 1889, to William B. Jones, who assigned it to the Carnegie Company. It was a device for mixing molten metal and has become quite important in the business. The suit was for infringement of patent.

The attendants at the model room of the Patent Office in the old Postoffice building are often asked to be shown the models of cotton-picking machines. A revival of the industry of making machinery to do the work of the negroes is feared. For the past few years the inventors have let this subject alone and there are a number of investors who wish they had the money they used to have when they had less experience.

The models of the earlier machines were burned in the fire of 1874. The first machine to be worked was used by a South Carolina planter named Richardson, who abandoned it. The inventor was Charles Mason, the inventor of the Mason telephone and the head of the company now turning them out. The inventors of the machines were thrown into panic a few years ago by the rank "fake" of the Atlanta newspaper which imagined a plantation in Mississippi where monkeys had been taught to pick cotton so well and at so little cost that the laborers and machines would never be in the competition. But even now the monkeys in the South belong mainly to the organ grinders and the cotton is still picked by hand.

Capt. William R. Ramsay, foreman of the specification division of the Printing Office, is an able man and a popular one. The specification room is under the jurisdiction of the Public Printer, and about 255 printers are employed. The work is intricate and important, and only under such expert supervision as Captain Ramsay is able to give can the work be carried on. The system of photographic reproduction is found in perfection in this division.

Captain Ramsay has been in the service of the Government for several years. He was a civil war officer in an Ohio regiment. He is highly regarded by his fellow-craftsmen, who have repeatedly honored him.

Capt. Robert E. Grant, of Ohio, one of the clerks at the Patent Office, is a genial and able man, and is one of the "stand-bys" of the office. He is noted for his interest in his fellow-workers. Captain Grant is from Missouri and is commander of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R.

The Government Printing Office organization of soldiers and sailors of the civil war was entertained by its lady friends Saturday night. The letter was written by Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the Senate.

Three old and honored employees of the Government continue ill. All are members of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., and are visited by large numbers of their comrades. They are John Postick, of Ohio, and at the Pension Office; Major J. M. Emory, and Mr. Oscar C. Fox, of the Patent Office. Mr. Postick has nervous prostration.

A former member of the Geological Survey, who has joined the rush toward the new-found gold fields of Idaho, for which a Klondike future is predicted, in a letter to a friend in the Treasury Department, tells of the hardships of the Thunder Mountain trail over which the army of the hopeful is now traveling. Like all reports from the frontier, the letter is full of interest and gives a fair idea of what the fortune-hunters endure.

The former Government employee is one of a party who started from Weiser to Thunder Mountain with assurances from the unctuous hotelkeeper and outfitter that it was a pleasant little excursion of sixteen days. The letter was written on the twentieth day, when the party was still forty miles away, with a mountain intervening. They crossed numerous mountains covered with snow of terrifying depth and after going through a pleasant valley tackled another mountain, the trail seeming to lengthen the whole time. Half the day's travel caused them to gain an altitude of 8,000 feet. In six miles they descended 4,000 feet over hard-frozen snow.

More attention is now directed toward Thunder Mountain than to any part of the mining world. The deposits are claimed to be very similar to those of

STARTING UP A RED DEVIL.

Smart Chauffeur Does the Trick Without Getting Hands Greasy.

What the bicyclist with his wheel broken down was, in the day when wheels were a greater novelty than they are now, the chauffeur with a stalled auto is now, only more so; namely, a center of attraction.

When an auto breaks down on the public highway the populace gathers around it in numbers. The driver, if he has the navigator to start the machine going again, with an interest which it does not attempt to conceal.

In this case the stalling occurred on an uptown avenue much frequented by drivers, riders, and automobilists, namely, Seventh Avenue above the park. The machine belongs one of the red devil variety, long, low, and rakish; one of the kind with seats for four and having a sort of turtle back on top at the forward end.

This turtle back, or hood, as it is called, is hinged across at the back, so that it can be lifted up like the lid of a box, in order that the mechanism which it conceals, when in place, can be got at close at hand and conveniently. The chauffeur had the lid up now and was engaged in trying to make the red devil's innards buzz as they ought to, while a thick ring of curious men and boys stood around and looked on.

Plumb in the center of the carmine demon's turtle back, revealed by the lifting of the turtle back, there was a red devil's spindle, projecting through the forward end of the case containing the machinery, had an end on it like a valve stem, so that you could put a wrench on it, and

Cripple Creek, and wonderful stories are told of the great wealth and extent of the gold-bearing section. Since Klondike days there has not been such excitement, and the adventures are traveling from the East over the frozen wastes to the West. The inexperienced and frail are falling by the way, as always was the case in rushes toward the mines. Returning prospectors have not let up on the rosy pictures of the promise of the Thunder Mountain region.

The party here alluded to went down one mountain in a most novel and exciting manner. Wrapping pieces of canvas about them, they simply turned loose and slid down the six-mile incline without mishap. Romance has not left this land yet, and the prospect of riches about mining camps and boom towns will continue to be of interest.

Mr. John Langley, appointment clerk in the Census Bureau, recently won a wager in a remarkable manner. As a feat of memory it is unique and is a very strong explanation of Mr. Langley's value as a clerk. To name on the briefest notice the appointees of a half dozen Congressmen when there were several thousand appointments, and when there have been many changes and removals, is a noteworthy achievement. Mr. Langley has done this.

A group of Representatives and Mr. Langley were talking and the clerk asserted he could name the appointees of each of them without making a mistake in a name. His proposition to do so, with a box of cigars as the prize, was taken up. Each Congressman had from one to four clerks remaining in the bureau and these the appointment clerk named without an error with the exception of one trifling mistake. There are about twenty Smiths in the bureau and in calling the name of a young lady he named Miss Ethel Y., instead of Miss Ethel B. Smith. He got the cigars.

Capt. John S. Robinson, commanding Company B of the District National Guard, is rapidly recruiting his company. The company is part of the First Battalion and is known as the Printers' company, nearly all the members being employees of Government Printing Office. The captain is a well-known printer and a fine military man.

Land Office reports are regarded as dry reading but occasionally there is something of passing interest to Eastern people in the returns from the Western offices. In a recent report from the office at Missoula, Mont., the following statement appears:

"After 51 years' service assistant surgeon to the grade of passed assistant surgeon. Promotion to the grade of assistant surgeon. The remainder of the written exercises consists in examination on the various branches of medicine, surgery, and hygiene. The oral examination consisted of subjects of preliminary education, history, literature, and natural sciences.

Successful candidates will be numbered according to their rank in an examination, and will be commissioned in the same order as vacancies occur. Upon appointment the young officers are, as a rule, assigned to duty at one of the large marine hospitals, as at Boston, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, or San Francisco.

After 51 years' service assistant surgeons are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon. Promotion to the grade of assistant surgeon is made on the basis of seniority and after due examination as vacancies occur in that grade. Assistant surgeons are paid \$5,000, passed assistant surgeons \$5,500, and surgeons \$6,000 a year. When quarters are not provided commutation at the rate of \$30, \$40, and \$50 a month, according to grade, is allowed.

All grades above that of assistant surgeon receive longevity pay, 10 per centum in addition to the regular salary for each year of service up to 40 per centum after twenty years' service. The tenure of office is permanent. Officers traveling under orders are allowed \$1.00 a day.

Intending applicants should address the Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

that was what the chauffeur was doing at this particular juncture; what he was trying to do apparently being to make that iron cylinder turn on its spindle, that served as its axis, and keep turning. It is no easy thing for a man to keep calm and unflustered in such circumstances as those in which this automobilist was here placed, but he nevertheless did preserve his equanimity admirably, keeping on trying to start the machine up with no hurry or fret, but with perfect easy deliberation.

He would set the wrench on the spindle stem and give it a quick half revolution and start that crank turning. The iron cylinder had a motion of its own when it had been once started, but it didn't keep it up; it would go for a half a turn or so further than it had actually been thrown by the crank, and then stop again; but that was what was wanted to make it keep going was apparent from the fact that while it was going the little lever had the familiar automobile chug-chug-chug.

And finally the chauffeur got the machine going. He seemed to know exactly what to do, and he kept on at it with untiring repetition of effort; and presently, thrown into revolution with one of those crank turns the cylinder didn't stop, but kept on going.

The machine was all right again; and the man who had set it going hadn't even got his hands greasy in starting it up.

And now he shut down the turtle back once more, making the red devil look as natural as ever again; and then, stepping into his place in the car, he caught the accomplished chauffeur touched the little lever, or a spring or two somewhere and before you knew it the machine was going on up the avenue click and nice as could be, the ring of people that had stood around it melting away now, to be lost in a moment among the passers-by on the sidewalk.—New York Sun.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

Census Bureau Makes Public Statistics for the Islands.

The Census Office yesterday issued a bulletin giving the statistics of agriculture for the territory of Hawaii. In part the bulletin says:

"The farms of Hawaii, June 1, 1909, numbered 2,273, and were valued at \$99,929,956. Of this amount \$3,545,895, or 5.9 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$56,484,061, or 94.1 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$11,484,896, and of live stock, \$2,570,142. These values, added to that of farms, give the 'total value of farm property,' \$74,984,388, an average agricultural investment per inhabitant of \$481.07.

"The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as 'animal products.' The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed 'total value of farm products.' This value for the census year was \$32,040,721, an average of \$143.12 for each inhabitant of the islands. Of the above amount, \$623,215, or 2.8 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$31,417,516, or 97.2 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms."

STEAMER STRUCK BIG WHALE

Leviathan Was Killed and the Steamship Badly Injured.

TAOACMA, Wash., May 20.—Oriental advice contains details of a peculiar accident which almost resulted in the sinking of the British steamer *Palawan* while bound from Hongkong to Foochow with a cargo of oil. Twenty miles from Lyemun Pass she struck what was supposed to be rocks and returned to Hongkong for dry docking with a large hole in her hull.

Subsequent developments show that she did not hit the rocks, but instead struck an immense whale while going at full speed. The *Palawan* was so badly injured that she died. His remains were found floating by natives and towed ashore by a Chinese junk.

On April 15 British Customs Officer Arlington, of the Samun Islands, viewed the monster on the sandy beach of that island. He found the whale to exceed thirty feet in length and was not less than 100 tons. Natives who were fishing observed the impact of the steamer and whale, though the captain of the *Palawan* did not know of the incident until informed by letter from Officer Arlington.

DETECTIVE CHIEF DEAD.

Col. Thomas N. Boylan Passes Away in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Col. Thomas N. Boylan, chief of the Boylan private police and detective agency, died here last night as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Colonel Boylan was one of the best-known detectives and police officers in the South.

He was the Southern correspondent of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, and commanded a force here of 500 or 550 men, policing all the banks and insurance companies.

He was sixty years old and a native of New Orleans.

INVENTOR BERNARD FOUND IN BUFFALO

Sent Home for a Boat in Which to Plunge Over Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, May 20.—George H. Bernard was taken to his home in Omaha, Neb., last night by two private detectives from that city. Bernard had been rooming at the Tenth Hotel, and was an inventor of some years' standing. While here he talked incessantly of a boat he had invented in which he could go over Niagara Falls. He sent for the boat a few days ago and then his family learned for the first time of his whereabouts. The remainder of the two weary days ago. He was induced to go home by the statement that the boat had been injured.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. Thomas N. Boylan, chief of the Boylan Private Police and Detective Agency, died in New Orleans last night of an operation for appendicitis. He was one of the best-known detectives in the South. He was the Southern correspondent of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency and commanded a force here of 500 or 550 men, policing all the banks and insurance companies. He was a native of New Orleans. He went on the New Orleans police force in 1854 and served until the outbreak of the civil war, when he worked in the Confederate secret service. In 1870, he was elected to the office of general Brooke and placed under military care. Boylan was continued in charge of the police. When Governor Kellogg was once more installed, he was removed from the place of chief. He was appointed again when Governor Nichols was inaugurated in 1877, and held the office until 1882, when he resigned to take charge of his own agency, which had the policing of all the banks and wharves.

Samuel Knox died last Sunday at the home of his son, John H. Knox, at Lebanon, N. J., at the age of eighty. He was the second son of the Rev. Dr. John Knox, who was for forty years a minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church. For some years Mr. Knox was a member of the firm of Dr. J. R. Knox & Co. In 1858 he became secretary and treasurer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and was an officer of that railroad until January, 1901, when infirmities compelled him to withdraw from business.

Mrs. Patrick J. Tynan died on Sunday at her home, 1711A Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was a graduate of the Sacred Heart Seminary of Manhattan, and during her twelve years' residence in Brooklyn had been interested in educational matters. Borough President Stanton recently appointed her a member of the local school board in the Thirty-ninth district, and she was elected secretary.

Gen. J. G. Fields died at his home near Gortonville, Va., on Sunday evening at the age of seventy-six years. He was attorney general of Virginia during Reconstruction and was a Vice Presidential candidate on the Populist ticket with Weaver.

Judge Miles Beach, of the New York supreme court, died in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria from diabetic coma and gangrene Sunday night. With him when he died was his brother, Captain Beach, formerly Commissioner at Washington; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Beach, of Syracuse, and her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton. Miles Beach was born in Saratoga county in 1840. Mr. Beach's parents removed to Troy where his father founded a law firm. Miles Beach at one time was mayor of Troy. He came to New York city in 1867.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CANADA FINDS UNITED STATES BEST MARKET

Continues to Increase Purchases From This Country.

TARIFF WALL NO BARRIER

Growth in our Commerce With British America Is Most Remarkable in That England Has Enjoyed Superior Advantages.

Canada continues to increase her purchases from the United States. The tariff wall is no barrier to the growth in the fiscal system of that country. During the nine months of the present fiscal year, for which details are available, British North America showed a larger increase in its purchases from the United States than any other political division of America, as compared with those of the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901.

Our total exports to British North America increased from \$65,767,595 in the nine months of 1900 to \$77,841,128 in the corresponding period of 1901 to \$80,359,004 in the corresponding months of the current year.

To Mexico the increase during the same period, compared with that of last year, was \$2,000,000 and to the West Indies \$1,000,000, while the Central American states showed a decrease of about \$900,000 and South America about \$4,000,000 in their purchases from the United States during the nine months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The continued growth in our commerce with Canada is the more remarkable when it is remembered that ever since April, 1897, the United Kingdom has enjoyed tariff advantages in the Canadian market, the discrimination in her favor having ranged from 12 1/2 per cent in that year to 33 1/3 per cent from and after July 1, 1900.

Trade Picks Up.

Yet the exports from the United States to British North America have increased year by year, and our total exports to that market in the nine months under review are \$11,235,409, or 15 per cent in excess of those of the same period of 1900, and \$3,104,866, or 4 per cent, in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year.

A comparison of our exports to Canada in the first nine months of the present fiscal year with those of the corresponding months immediately preceding the reduction in the Canadian tariff in favor of Great Britain shows that our exports to Canada meantime have increased about 15 per cent, being for the earlier period \$46,752,958, and for the nine months ending with March, 1902, \$53,999,904.

Table Tells Story.

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to British North America during the nine months ending with March, 1902 and 1901, respectively, manufactured articles being grouped separately:

| | Nine months ending March, 1902. | 1901. |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Manufactures | \$24,346,000 | \$20,705,000 |
| Agricultural implements | 470,328 | 688,125 |
| Books, maps, etc. | 90,466 | 91,513 |
| Clothes and furs | 41,388 | 108,488 |
| Copper, iron, etc. | 1,499,709 | 385,086 |
| Cotton cloth | 883,661 | 1,644,442 |
| Crocks and parts of crocks | 249,369 | 84,474 |
| Builders' hardware | 27,249 | 725,105 |
| Crude oil | 1,212,708 | 187,719 |
| Other machinery | 1,222,708 | 804,230 |
| Oil, refined, mineral | 602,250 | 931,029 |
| Silk | 58,324 | 544,928 |
| Sheep | 31,406 | 235,782 |
| Wool | 967,104 | 1,045,000 |
| Corn | 1,770,321 | 1,468,390 |
| Coal | 2,548,778 | 3,700,377 |
| Wheat flour | 2,415,319 | 638,201 |
| Coal | 6,987,859 | 5,478,177 |
| Crude oil | 1,212,708 | 187,719 |
| Fruits and furs | 195,544 | 607,154 |
| Crude oil | 1,212,708 | 187,719 |
| Beef, salted and pickled | 308,106 | 240,978 |
| Butter | 305,419 | 557,827 |
| Wheat | 1,770,321 | 1,468,390 |
| Pork | 470,818 | 579,851 |
| Butter | 194,239 | 105,237 |
| Wheat | 1,770,321 | 1,468,390 |
| Tobacco | 1,064,612 | 921,867 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 42,741 | 66,723 |
| Timber | 465,248 | 569,328 |
| Lumber | 628,183 | 1,175,109 |
| Total exports, including articles not enumerated in the above list | \$46,752,958 | \$60,909,004 |

THE ADDER MAKES A TRIP.

Initial Dives in Fresh Water Made Near Mount Vernon.

The submarine boat *Adder*, the first of her type about ready for the Government trials, yesterday made her first run since her arrival here. The little vessel left the navy yard in the morning, conveyed by the steam yacht *Minerva* and the tug *D. M. Key*, and proceeded under her own power to the course opposite Mount Vernon, making the trip down the river of eighteen miles in about two hours. Upon arriving at the course the vessel was "tripped" and made several runs over several times, both on the surface and submerged.

The longest of the submerged runs was about a mile and one-half, while several of them were fully a mile in length. During the submerged runs a number of short or porpoise dives were made, showing that the vessel could be as easily handled in fresh as in salt water. The runs were considered successful in every way. Later in the week the trial will be taken to the course for further trials.

ASPHALT FAILURE FIGURES.

Receivers File an Interesting Report in New Jersey Court.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.—The receivers of the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America filed a preliminary report in the United States circuit court showing the financial status of these companies and the seventy district subsidiary companies through which most of their business was conducted, so far as it has been disclosed by the investigation of the receivers up to the present time.

The report shows that the National Asphalt Company, which holds 36,842 of the 600,000 shares of capital stock of the Asphalt Company of America, has total assets amounting to \$25,000,000, composed almost exclusively of stock of the underlying companies. The total liabilities are given as \$25,742,947. The trial balance sheet of the National Company shows a loss for 1901 of \$468,015, and a profit for 1900 of \$109,911. The total assets of the Asphalt Company of America are placed at \$32,037,582, and the total liabilities at \$36,574,006.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Hitchcock*

FOURTEEN ACRES IN A DANCING FLOOR

World's Fair Contractor to Celebrate Its Completion With Ball for 100,000 Dancers.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The contractor who is building the Varied Industries Palace at the World's Fair has suggested the holding of a dancing carnival upon a magnificent scale to celebrate the completion of the floor of the building.

The construction of these mammoth places the floors are built first and then the superstructures put in place. In the Varied Industries building the main floor area is about fourteen acres. The contractor proposes to have a big brass band occupy a stand in the center of the floor and play tunes suitable for dancing while 100,000 dancers join in the promenade. The contractor expresses the opinion that he will have no trouble in securing permission from the directors of the fair to carry out his carnival idea.

SHADOW GAMES IN VOGUE IN PARIS

Invention of M. Caran d'Ache, Famous Cartoonist.

Many Scenes of National Interest Projected Upon Screens in Most Life-Like Manner.

"People in this country are probably wholly unacquainted with a form of entertainment which is proving a great drawing card in Paris," said a gentleman who has lately returned from the gay metropolis of France.

"M. Caran d'Ache, the famous cartoonist and illustrator, whose pictures in *Figaro* and other periodicals you have doubtless seen reproduced, got up a few years ago at the Theatre d'Application, at Paris, a special representation of Chinese shadow plays which was devised by him, and are so superior to anything that has previously been done in this line that he has been able to call them 'French shadows,' in order to distinguish them from similar productions.

"M. d'Ache takes pleasure in representing the military scenes of the first republic and first empire. He projects upon the screen an entire army, wherein we see Napoleon the Great with his staff at different distances amid the ranks. The defiling of the troops is astonishing and one would think that he was present at a genuine review.

"A Vision in the Steppes."

"He calls a series of pictures representing Napoleon's retreat from Moscow 'A Vision in the Steppes.' His shadows entitled 'Return from the Woods' form a masterpiece as a whole, and the figures are so skillfully cut that the celebrities of the day who are seen passing in the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, the heights of the figures is about eighteen inches.

"I went behind the scenes to see how M. d'Ache managed his marvelous shadowgraphs. The silhouettes, after being composed and drawn, are cut out of sheet zinc, which gives them great rigidity. The cutting is a very delicate operation and requires great accuracy.

How Silhouettes Are Made.

"Back of M. d'Ache's theater the screen on which the shadows appear is found to be brilliantly illuminated by an oxyhydrogen lamp, and the light in the body of the theater being turned down, the silhouettes, in passing, project upon the screen a very strong shadow, which the spectators perceive, but which is not visible from the side scenes. Each silhouette is provided with a series of gunners arranged upon a rod, which is lowered by the action of a lever.

"The great contrast, the capture of redoubts, and terrible cannonading. Nothing is more amusing than the method of producing the effect of the epic contests. The cannons are provided with little fuses that an operator fires, and, at the same moment, the big drums of the orchestra imitate the sound of the cannon. A rattle of large size imitates the sound of the discharge of musketry. As for the smoke that the spectators perceive upon the screen, that is produced by the cigarette of one of the operators, who projects it at the desired place. The light of the discharges and shells is obtained by means of a wad of gun cotton lighted and properly projected.

MISS DANFORTH ENTERS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Committed Without Bail to Answer Murder Charge.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 20.—Miss Nina F. Danforth, the dwarf who shot and killed her lover, Andrew J. Emery, on Saturday night, was arraigned in the district court yesterday on a charge of murder.

The defendant was pale, and when the word "murder" came from the lips of the clerk she gulped down a big sob and her lips trembled. In a voice almost inaudible Miss Danforth entered a plea of "not guilty." Judge Kingsbury then said that the Government had asked for a continuance for two weeks, to which counsel for defense nodded his assent. Clerk Ladd then read the order of the court that the woman be committed to jail at East Cambridge until June 2, without bail. Miss Danforth was visibly affected when she heard the order of the court committing her to jail.

The courtroom was filled to suffocation, many of the spectators being women.

DOLPHIN READY FOR PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Dispatch Boat Goes to Annapolis for the French Ceremonies of Welcome.

ANAPOLIS, May 20.—The United States dispatch boat *Dolphin* arrived at Annapolis this morning and was at once put in communication with the superintendent of the Academy. The *Dolphin* will be at the disposal of the President and his party during his visit to Annapolis this week when the Gaule with the commissioners from the French government comes to the Naval Academy, and will be used when the President makes an official return of the visit in conveying him from Annapolis to the French ships.

MINNESOTA AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE

Census Office Bulletin Tells of Farm Work There.

Prosperity Marks Every Feature of the Record—Official Definitions of the Various Terms Employed.

The Census Office yesterday issued a bulletin of the statistics of agriculture in the State of Minnesota. A "farm," as defined by the Twelfth Census, includes all the land, under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The farms of Minnesota, June 1, 1900, numbered 154,659, and had a value of \$669,232,315. Of this amount \$10,220,415, or 1.65 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$559,011,900, or 83.5 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$30,069,230, and that of live stock, \$89,063,097. These values, added to that of farms, give \$788,684,642, the "total value of farm property."

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$161,21